Hindu July 22: Mr A.K. Gopalan Experience:

The home Minister had said that the Communists co-operated with the authorities from 1942 to 1946. In his case, said Mr Gopalan, he had been in detention from 1941 to 1945 and again from 1947 to 51. From 1947 to 1951, five detention orders were served on him. Not only in his case but also in the case of other persons this lawless law had been used in defiance of the opinions of the Judges. One of the charges against him when he was detained in 1947 was that he had taken part in activities against the Government (British Government) in 1936. Another ground of detention was that he had condemned black-marketers. On of the grounds of detention against a detenu in Tinnevelly, Mr. Gopalan continued, was that he wore a white pyjama, a red shirt and red cap. A strange charge against a detenu from Tiruppur was that he was opposed to the Hyderabad Communists.

Hindu July 24: Replying to Mr. Devkinandan Narayan, the Minister in a statement said that compulsory primary education had been introduced in 12,198 villages and 198 towns for both boys and girls, in 5297 villages and 216 towns for boys only and in seven towns for girls.

Bombay topped the list with compulsion in 5,966 villages and 137 towns for both boys and girls, in 97 villages and five towns for boys and in four towns for girls. Punjab had introduced compulsion for boys in 3128 villages and 35 towns while Uttar Pradesh had introduced compulsion for boys in 1407 villags and 86 towns and for girls in three towns.

In Mysore compulsion had been introduced in 2406 villages and 11 towns for both boys and girls. In Madras, compulsion had been introduced for boys and girls in 1829 villages and 14 towns and for boys only in 16 villages and 15 towns. In West Bengal, compulsory primary education for boys had been introduced only in one ward of Calcutta City

The figures for other States are: Assam — compulsion for boys and girls in 1803 villages and 10 towns; Bihar — For boys in 18 villags and 17 towns; Orissa — For boys in 24 villages and one town; Hyderabad — For boys in three villages and seven towns; Jammu and Kashmir — For boys in four towns; Madhya Bharat — For boys and girls in sixty villages; Rajasthan — For boys in 35 villags and 11 towns and for boys and girls in one town; Travancore-Cochin — For both boys and girls in 134 villages and 15 towns. The figures for U.P., Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan relate to the year 1948-49. As regards the other Part "A" and Part "B" States no compulsion had been introduced in any area upto 1949-50

30.5.52 — S. Nadarajan
3.6.52 — Mother
11.6.52 — S. Nadarajan
18.6.52 — Mother
25.6.52 — Ram
30.6.52 — Ramalingam
4.7.52 — Nadarajan
~~.7.52 — Mother, Cooper~~
14.7.52 — Muthiya Pillai
18.7.52 — Mother Cories
28.7.52 — Muthiah Pillai
4.8.52 — Ramalingam
11.8.52 — Mother
16.8.52 — Karamathan
24.8.52 — Mother
31.8.52 — (inty) ~~Nadarajan~~ Ram
4.9.52. Mother
11.9.52, Nadarajan
22.9.52 Ram.
26.9.52 Mother
1.10.52. ~~Nagai~~ Mother (Ramadas)
3.10.52. Nagai ~~Mother~~ (~~Ramadas~~)
8.10.52 Ramalingam
10.52 Mother
20.10.52 Nadarajan
25.10.52 Mathan — (Ethiraj)
1.11.52 Mother (Inr) 31.10.52
6.12.52 — Nagai